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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT Incidents of the First North Korean Occupation
of Seoul

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. During the first North Korean occupation of Seoul, many local residents left the city for other areas. Records of these movements were kept by occupation authorities on a day to day basis. Typical reports of Seoul emigration are the following, which were noted in Songbuk District by the South Korean Labor Party (SKLP).
- 7 August: 40 families totaling 87 persons moved, including two families (six persons) north, nine families (30 persons) south, and 29 families (51 persons) free migration.*
- 8 August: seven families totaling 21 persons moved, four families (nine persons) south, three families (12 persons) free migration.
- 9 August: five families (nine persons) moved, four families (7 persons) south, one family (two persons) free migration. By 9 August (starting date not stated), total emigration was 29 families (122 persons) north, 127 families (441 persons) south, and 600 families (2,492 persons) free migration. All free emigrants went south, none to the north. About ten persons who had gone south on free emigration returned to Seoul.
- 10 August: nine families (23 persons) moved north, 38 families (144 persons) moved south. Six families (31 persons) who had applied for permits to move north had not yet left, but all persons with permits for the south had gone.
2. For the same period, Ukku District SKLP cell reported a total of 96 families (457 persons) moving south and 393 families (1,578) persons on free migration, also to the south. No one moved north.
3. On 25 August, the second cell of Songbuk District SKLP reported to the District Organization Committee** a list of property confiscated from "enemies and traitors" within the district, as follows:

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Architect of the United States.

Next Review Date:

CLASSIFICATION				CONFIDENTIAL			
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB		DISTRIBUTION	FEAF#		
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No Change in Class. ☐

☒ Declassified

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Two-story western-style house, 41 2-dong, owned by KIM Yon-su (김연수), staff member of the Democratic National Party and former consul general in Manchukuo, classified as a traitor, property turned over to the provincial prosecutor's office.

Tile-roofed one-story house, 5 2-dong, owned by PAK Yong-ha (박용하), Deputy Minister of Communications, classified as a traitor, property turned over to CHO Tu-hyong (조두형).

Tile-roofed one-story house, 60-44 2-dong, owned by CHO Hun-yong (조훈영), National Assembly, classified as traitor, turned over to CHO Tu-hyong.

Tile-roofed one-story house, 55-1 2-dong, owned by KIM Sang-hyop (김상협), son of KIM Yon-su (김연수);** classified as traitor, turned over to Internal Affairs Office.

Tile-roofed one-story house, 126-3 2-dong, owned by KIM Il (김일), chief of the 2-dong civilian guard unit, member of the staff of the Taehan Democratic Party, classified as traitor, turned over to YI In-su (이인수).****

Tin-roofed wooden house, 305-2 2-dong, owned by O Han-kap (오한갑), merchant, classified as enemy, not registered to a new custodian.

Tile-roofed one-story frame house, 289 2-dong, owned by MYONG Chu-wan (명주완), doctor, classified as enemy and traitor, not registered to a new custodian.

4. On 16 August, a squad of People's Army personnel surrounded the Commercial College building and made a thorough search of the buildings and grounds, lasting several hours. All personnel on the premises were ordered into a room and searched. The object of the inspection appeared to be primarily removal of all arms and weapons, but personal possessions of students and faculty such as clothing, blankets, watches, cameras, lighters, and electric equipment were confiscated by individual troops, in addition to money.
5. Among SKLP members who were active in the Songpuk and Uk-so areas were KO Sun-yong (고순영), chief of Cell 2 of Songpuk-ku, and YUN Song-u (윤성우), chief of Uk-so-dong Cell.

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* [REDACTED] Comment. This term was not defined. It apparently refers to movement by families as units rather than as parts of a larger group.

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** [REDACTED] Comment. This report indicates that local cells reported to a higher district organization section even matters of very low-level information value.

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*** [REDACTED] Comment. A colonel of this name in the ROK army was reported in August 1950 as a Communist sympathizer.

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**** [REDACTED] Comment. YI was a professor of English literature at Seoul University who remained in Seoul during the occupation. He was later shot as a collaborator. [REDACTED] 25X1A

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